Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1678.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

Marshal's Sales.

UNITED STATES, } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ to me directed, by the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Custom-house, on Monday, the 29th day of January inst. at 12 o'clock at noon,

1 box of Sugar
2 bags of Coffee
1 barrel,
1 half barrel, and } of Limes
1 tub
2 jars of Honey
26 Pine Apples
2 kegs of Spirits
1 keg of Sugar, and
7 barrels and one half barrel of Sugar

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited, in the said Court—by

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marshal.*

Marshal's Office, }
17th January, 1798. } 19—dt29ht

Custom-House Sales.

Philadelphia, January 13, 1798.

ON Monday, the 29th of January, 1798, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by public auction, at the Custom-House, in pursuance of the laws in that case made and provided, the following articles of merchandize, having been stored more than nine months and not claimed by the owners or consignees thereof; which articles may be viewed during the space of three days antecedent to the day of sale, between the hours of nine and two o'clock.

FCP Two cases, containing Woollen Hats
M P C One case, containing Books and Pamphlets
R P Three casks, containing Girth Web
(DU) One cask, containing Spades and Shovels
W Four casks, containing Garden Seeds, Peas
P and Beans
IS One keg of Red Lead;
<> WC One crate of Earthen Ware
BTM Two do. do.
WL One do. and two cases containing Images and ornaments for building
[No mark] Two Hampers of Bottled Porter
B N P Eight Hampers of Empty Bottles
WB One cask of Bottled Porter
Tho's Stephens One bundle, containing pieces of Music
Mr. Scott. One box containing old Pamphlets
Mr. Aubley. One box of Pamphlets
WA Three pipes Madeira Wine
W L P One box of Pewter Lamps
B One box containing Brushes
G. Bolland. One cask containing a cheese and some oatmeal
yR One crate of Earthen Ware
R. 14. One crate of Earthen Ware.

Jan. 13 dt29

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with a two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second-streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.

No. 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This house is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3awt15F

Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Company.

January 4, 1798.

At a meeting of the President and Managers, this day, a dividend of 5 dollars per share was declared for the last half year, which will be by them retained, for the payment of the debts of the Company, agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders the 12th June last.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer
Of the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Com'py.
January 8 m&w4w

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5003, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.
Nov. 7. d1m.

Marshal's Sales.

United States, }
Pennsylvania District } ss.

BY virtue of an order from the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to sale at Chesnut Street wharf, on Saturday the 27th inst at 12 o'clock at noon, for the benefit of the concerned—viz.

66 Boxes of window glass
14 do. hollow glass
294 Straws glass tumblers
100 Pieces Russia sheeting
118 Pieces ravens duck
55 Pieces sail cloth
1 Barrel and one keg of copper nails
9 Hhds of Beef
3 Bbls. Pork
2 Jack Screws
32 Sails, 2 fine stays
1 Hhd. Vinegar
2 Drip stones
2 Small and one large water jars
2 Guns with carriages
1 Old Cable
1 Iron lanboon
2 Side boards, 1 table
1 Copper boiler
29 Coils of cordage
9 Pipes and 1 hhd. of Gin

The same having been saved from the wreck of the ship John, Capt. Folger, and libelled against for salvage.

William Nichols, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, }
Jan. 23, 1798. }

On SATURDAY, 27th inst.

At 6 o'clock in the evening, will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Coffee-house,

An elegant House, No. 78,

IN Walnut-street, which is 25 feet front, by 171 feet deep, with a lot adjoining 20 1-2 feet wide, by 72 feet 9 inches deep; this lot is back of the house occupied by George Willing, Esq. The house is completely finished in every respect. It is 50 feet deep, has two large parlours, the front one 24 feet, the back 22 by 18 1-2 feet; a handsome drawing room 24 1-2 by 24 feet; the rooms below, the drawing room, and chamber adjoining, have mahogany doors, and these rooms, as well as the rooms above them, have a communication with each other; the height in the first and second stories are 12 feet, and those rooms have stucco cornices and nine rooms up stairs, besides the garrets, which are divided into three rooms, a good kitchen, wash and milk house, shower and plunging baths, a large ice house, a pump in the yard, and a 3 feet 3 inch alley, that leads into Fourth-street. The cellars are laid with lime and floored with two inch plank and plastered: the yard is well paved, and the house is clear of ground rent, is rented for one year for 400 pounds per annum from the 4th of November last. Two brick stables in Walnut-street, with two coach houses, one of them will hold two carriages, the other one; the smallest stable has room for three, and the largest for four horses: it is 21 feet front on Walnut-street, by 50 feet 3 inches deep; they have excellent lofts over them, and are now rented for 100 pounds per annum; the cellar is arched and laid with two inch plank, and will hold about 100 pipes of wine; is clear of ground rent; has the privilege of an 11 1-2 feet alley, that leads into Fifth-street.

Also, a large brick store, 33 feet front on fourth street, by 50 deep, which might at a small expence be turned into a handsome dwelling house, having been so contrived in the building: it has a yard 48 feet six inches deep, by 24 wide; has a rain water pump and necessary, and the cellar is laid with two inch plank, and is now rented at 250 pounds per annum; the rent was paid down for 18 months. This building is subject to a ground rent of eleven dollars and three quarters per annum.

A lot situate on the east side of Fourth-street, 20 feet front by 50 feet, it joins on the end of Dr. Rush's lot, and has the privilege of a three feet alley adjoining, it is subject to a ground rent of six dollars per annum.

Purchasers, before the sale, may apply to the subscriber, GEORGE MEADE, or
FOOTMAN & CO. auctioneers.

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzanahs	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

JUST RECEIVED,
(via New-York)
AND NOW OPENING, BY

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, south Third street,
An extensive and general assortment of

HABERDASHERY, viz.

Best London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worsted Bindings, assorted colours
Makenzie's super, patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly assorted	White Edgings
Lisle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly assorted	Black and coloured Chinese Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black sewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twist	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated
Black brush Feathers	Buttons

And a compleat assortment of Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season, at reduced prices. Dec. 6. dtf

NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Ansley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosures have failed in their destination.

Three certificates, viz.

Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Highcross, Great Britain.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS.

Philadelphia, november 8. 2aw6w

For Londonderry,

The Brig
SUKEY,
William Whitten, master.

A staunch good vessel, has the greater part of her cargo on board, and will sail as soon as the navigation permits. If speedy application is made, a few casks will be taken on freight; for which, and passage, apply to the Captain, at Cuthbert's wharf, or the subscribers.

John Skyrin,
Laudenberger's wharf, or
George Dobson,
No. 25 South 3d Street.

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port in Europe,

THE SLOOP
STORK,

ONE hundred and forty-one tons burthen—Staunch and well built, and sails fast.—For terms apply to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

January 17 §1w

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the

ship DIANA, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown
Venetian Red
Purple Brown
Patent white } PAINTS
White lead
Red lead
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Savannah,

TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,
The fast sailing ship

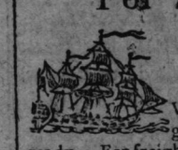
SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBEN, Master,
NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

N. & J. Frazer,
No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have on hand, and for Sale,
Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c
December 27 3tawtf.

For Amsterdam,



The Ship
FARMER,
JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;

WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, } Wines in cases
Sauterne, }
Lunille, }
Prunes in boxes
november 24. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf.

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP
Sally Butler,
Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,
A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.
november 18. §

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c, for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, south Front-street.
nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

To be Exchanged for

British, German, or India Goods,
IN THE PACKAGE;

A tract of valuable Land

In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.

Inquire of the Printer.
Jan. 15. §

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, }
St. Vincents, } RUM.
and Bengal }
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. §

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS
On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. *3m§

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor, in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 29th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

MUSIC.

J. L. LENZ,
Teacher of Vocal and instrumental Music,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement since his residence in this city, and respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in consequence of the request of some of his friends, he has opened a Musical School at his house in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an institution of this kind; he will only say, that attention and zeal are much excited in an assembly, where numbers are in pursuit of the same object. His arrangement is such, that an interference of the the different sexes will be avoided. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his school, he will wait upon at their houses.——Applications will be thankfully received at his house, where his terms and further particulars may be known.

Dec. 7. *1weod

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,
No. 213, corner of Arch and Front streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffetics
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea
Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

To Be Sold,

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the house, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a stable, and other improvements.—The house is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in good repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central position and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of

ROBERT HEYSHAM, }
or } Acting Executors.
FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, }

January 11 §

W. HAYDON,

Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as usual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous to those that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 9. §2w

The owners of the Brigantine

[illegible] a Spanish privateer and sold at Ceuta in last December, may receive interesting information respecting her, by applying to the Department of State.

*** The Printers in the sea-port towns of the United States will render a service to the concerned, by inserting the above in their newspapers. Jan. 3.

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements,

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6ot

LOST,

IN this City, on Sunday November 16. 1797, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing 8 notes of hand to READ & PIERIE, as follows,

John Duffield's, for	441 dollars	73 cents.
William M'Laws	435	37
George Way's	177	19
John Doaks	11	90
Edward Clayton's	60	
Do.	30	
Do.	27	
John Brown's	£106-15-11	

One 10 dollar Bank of Pennsylvania note—an order upon Walter Franklin, Esq. in favor of Charles Read, and sundry other papers that can be of no use but to the owners. Payment of the aforesaid notes of hand being stop'd, a reward of 15 dollars shall be paid to the person or persons bringing said pocket book with the aforesaid contents to Read and Pierie, No. 65, Chesnut Street and no questions asked.

January 19. *eed3t.

War-Office of the United States,

January the 1st, 1798.

WHEREAS frauds have been practised, in obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged instruments. To check in future such impositions, it has been thought adviseable; that all persons, having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal representative, or by virtue of any instrument or deed of transfer, be required to forward their respective claims to the War Office, on or before the first day of January 1799 in order that such claims may be duly examined, adjusted and determined upon.

To substantiate such claims, a strict observance of the rules heretofore issued from the War Office will be indispensable; and in addition to what is required by the said rules, the certificate of the acknowledgement of a Deed or Power of Attorney, must also set forth the place of residence and occupation of the claimant or person making such acknowledgment; and when the proof of personal knowledge is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of residence must be set forth in like manner.

JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War.

Jan. 7. d6w

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. co1m *nov. 15.*

Imported (via New York) on the

ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorsas
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muslins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Pensiasoes	Chasla Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mulihankerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Lesser Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuth4w

86.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

146th Day's Drawing—Nov. 18.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
226		17034	x	25448		27234	x
699		798	x	26148		38204	
816	25	11063		239		380	x
863		508		527		404	
1102		772	x	549		39751	
217		841		715		40248	
263	x	974		27177		949	
541		12733		667	x	41452	x
811		851		28056	x	42246	
2106		13076		296		501	x
641		533		839		43215	
734	x	587		777	x	563	
753	x	949		918		718	
779		15486		30538		943	
3156		655		880		44209	
357		805		31050		220	
640		16845		200		549	x
605		17041		754		567	
853	x	169		32183		950	
4122		204	x	268		45195	x
223		745		365		219	
576		838	x	811		494	
846		18097	x	821		581	
5221		741		33160		880	
309		19137		383	20	46752	
438	x	727	x	451		740	
6032	x	836		631		47759	
7130	x	878		34284	x	48058	
579		20339		661		146	
636		381		792		195	x
672		587		35657		401	x
731		772		839		475	x
8164		885	x	36163	x	852	
302	x	21161	x	725		49701	20
969		421	x	878		851	
9026		22436		917		978	
10201	x	23981	x	930			
664		25447		973			

147h Day's Drawing—Nov. 27.

138		14462	x	29261		38019	
614		763		593		262	
730	x	15688	x	943	x	268	
991		16019	x	30010		582	x
1213		17828		912		911	
230	x	18010		31070		38655	
697	x	800	x	269		40001	
908	x	20256		33077	x	518	x
2331		305		398		831	x
822		437		469		42853	
3099		559		633		43093	
4449		21763		965		546	
6395		23123		34071	x	44018	
689		508		142		094	x
7747		24207	20	197		45423	
9646		587		476	25	46451	
11048		611		487		506	x
150		707		935	x	47474	
768	x	26397	x	35152		506	
12887		832		495	x	573	
13593		27082	x	36739		604	
642	x	622	x	37104		734	x
777		836	x	471		49323	
992		866		760	x	443	

BALL.

Mr. Francis respectfully informs his scholars, and the public in general, that his third practising Ball will be this evening the 25th, at the new Assembly Room, South Fourth Street, between Chesnut and Walnut street—Ladies tickets to be had by applying to the scholars of Mr. Francis, or at his house No. 70 North Eighth Street.—Gentlemen's tickets one dollar each, to be had of Mr. Francis, at the Academy, or at his house.

Mr. Francis likewise informs the Subscribers to the Select Balls, that the next will be on Tuesday the 30th—Those subscribers who have not yet received their tickets, are requested to apply for them as above.

Mr. Francis continues to take Scholars as usual.

Jan. 22. d4t

DON JOSEPH IGNATIUS DE VIAR,
His Catholic Majesty's Consul-General and Commissioner to the United States.

WHEREAS, by the 17th article of the existing Treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between his Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, it is stipulated, "That such ships, being laden, are to be provided not only with passports, but also with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship sailed, that so it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same, which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form; and if any one shall think fit or desirable to express in the said certificates the persons to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do so; without which requisites, they may be sent to one of the ports of the other contracting party, and adjudged by the competent tribunal, according to what is above set forth, that all the circumstances of this omission having been well examined, they shall be adjudged to be legal prizes, unless they shall give legal satisfaction of their property, by testimony equivalent."—Now therefore, in order to prevent the improper capture, seizure or detention of any American vessels trading agreeably to said treaty, by his Catholic majesty's cruisers or other armed vessels, I do hereby give notice, that such documents as are required in the said article, shall be granted to those who may apply at the office of the Consulate General or at any other of the Consulates throughout the United States. Jan. 23 6t

For Sale,

A complete file of the Philadelphia Gazette for the year 1797.

Also, several other files of Gazettes, published in this city, for the last 9 months of the year 1797. Enquire at no. 94, north Front-street

January 24. 3t

All Persons

Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are so licited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.

nov. 29 1797 6

Princeton—*New-Jersey.*

To be Sold,

THAT neat and convenient House in which the late Mrs. Ann Witherspoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker, lived; together with all the appurtenances. The house is two stories high, of frame work, and painted. There are are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the second floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret spacious.—The back yard is paved with stones. In it are a well of excellent water, an oven, a smoke house, and house for ashes—and behind it a carriage house; hay loft, granary, and convenient stables, with four stalls for horses, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the street and 254 feet deep, somewhat more than one half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent soil.

For terms, which will be made very reasonable, apply to the reverend

Samuel S. Smith.

January 19 2awaw

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, For Sale, corner of Second and Pine streets.

December 26. 10tf

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on Foreign Intercourse.

FRIDAY—JANUARY 19.

[Continued from yesterday's Gazette.]

Mr. GALLATIN said, the committee had been told, in the course of the debate, by some gentlemen that this attempt to reduce the number of our ministers was unconstitutional; by others, that it was inexpedient, and even some gentlemen who agreed to the general expediency of the measure, believed it would be attended with inconvenience from our present foreign relations.

In relation to the constitutionality of the thing, he did not believe, whatever doctrine was supported with respect to treaties, that upon this occasion the committee should be told that they were interfering with the constitutional power vested in the President. It was true, that he had the general power of appointing ambassadors; but it was not less true, that the legislature had the sole and exclusive power to provide for all the expences of the union. Hence arose the idea of ours being a government of departments, so formed as to be a check upon each other. But the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. N. Smith) said there was no such thing as a check of departments; that each was distinct; and, though each had checks within itself, none of them checked the other. And to illustrate his position, he introduced the simile of a clock, at the same time that he told them that the Executive department was the Main Spring which put the clock in motion, whilst Mr. G. supposed he meant that the other branches were merely the hands which moved as they were directed. But if there was any act which could not be done but by all the branches, each had its share in deciding upon the propriety of it. When a treaty was made, it had been argued that that house had nothing to do but carry it into effect; but here it was said, that the House were bound to provide for every Ambassador appointed; and if, by withholding salaries, they obliged the President to send Ministers Resident, where he wished to send Ministers Plenipotentiary, they would act inconsistently with the Constitution. Tho' gentlemen might make Speeches on this subject, they must know that where the legislature had a right to act, it had a right to deliberate and to use its discretion. That is was better for the interest of the Nation that the Departments should act in union, he allowed, and also that it was right to give the support to the Executive which the dignity and happiness of the nation required.

With respect to the expediency of the amendment, he would ask whether any thing had been said to shew that the extension of our Foreign political connections would conduce to the greater happiness of the U. S. Our present critical situation was not owing as had been stated by the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) to our Commercial Intercourse, but from the operation of treaties and our political connection. No truth was more strongly impressed upon his mind, than that the extension of our political intercourse with Foreign nations was highly dangerous to us. And when the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Dana) charged those who advocated this amendment with addressing the galleries, and people out of doors, rather than the members of the committee, Mr. G. supposed he believed the public opinion was with them, and that it was this conviction which produced the declaration. He said he thought the gentleman right, and that the people would read their speeches, attend to the subject, and decide with them against increasing our diplomatic intercourse. Could it be said that any good had arisen from this source? It was true treaties had been made; but no treaty had been made since the adoption of the present Government, by Ministers resident at any court at the time. If any benefits were derived to the country from the British treaty, they must be attributed to the Envoy extraordinary, and not to our Minister at that court; and when our treaty with Spain was concluded, it was necessary to send a minister resident at another court to do the business. Since our treaties were always made by special envoys, what advantage could it be of, to have numerous ministers plenipotentiary in Europe? In the present critical situation of that country, agitated as it was to the center, was it not to be apprehended that our ministers would participate, in some degree in the party spirit which there abounded, and rank themselves on one side or the other, which would have a tendency to draw this country into a vortex from which we were so happily separated by the Atlantic. We were the only nation, he said, who possessed a Government on a firm foundation, in which civil and religious liberty was fully recognized; we, therefore, enjoyed, what the people of Europe were seeking after. We have nothing to wish, except to remain in our present situation. Why then, should we hazard the being involved in European broils? He had before stated Consuls were equal to every commercial regulation, and he had heard nothing to change his opinion. Seeing, therefore, that these Diplomatic agents were rather dangerous than useful, he thought it time to put a stop to their increase. It might be said, that in this opinion he differed from the Executive. He felt the weight of this remark, and it was with some diffidence that he expressed it; but it was his opinion, and therefore he could not withhold it. Whether the President had any information which led him to a different opinion, he could not tell; he could only act from what he knew, and he should not be deterred from forming an opinion because another department of the government might possess information which he had not. He should follow his own opinion, unbiassed by any authority.

But it was said, though it might be proper to diminish our foreign intercourse, it was improper to do it at present. He agreed it would be wrong to do it violently. He believed that was not the intention of the mover of this amendment; but he could see no objection to saying at this time when the extension should cease. With respect to the gentlemen now abroad, they knew when they accepted their offices, they were liable to two events, viz. to the recal of the President, and to a refusal of the legislature to renew the law relative to foreign intercourse when it expired. It would, therefore, be no act of injustice to them to agree to the amendment.

Gentlemen considered the saving of a few thousand dollars a year, a paltry economy, and that it was necessary to appoint men of talents fully competent to offices of this kind. He agreed that competent persons ought to be appointed; but ministers resident at a salary of 4,500 dollars a year were possessed of the same powers with ministers plenipotentiary—the only difference betwixt them was in their stile of living. To lower the salaries, therefore, would not diminish the competition for these offices. He did not know that the one salary would command higher talents than the other; nor did he suppose that when our ministers resident at Portugal and Holland were clothed with the commissions of ministers plenipotentiary at Madrid and Berlin, and of course their salaries doubled, that their talents received the same proportion of increase.

Mr. G. insisted that his former statement with respect to the appropriations for this object were right, notwithstanding what had been asserted by the gentleman from S. Carolina to the contrary.

But the advocates of this motion, had been charged with improperly drawing into view the subject of executive patronage, and when speaking upon this subject, he himself had been charged with making an "illiberal and unfounded charge." That what he said might be incorrect, was probable, from the information given by the gentleman from S. Carolina, but that what he said was illiberal and unfounded, he denied. Mr. G. said it was true, that the sum of money proposed to be saved by this amendment was not large. Gentlemen might if they pleased, call it a *paltry saving*; but having first established the fact, that these officers were not only unnecessary, but dangerous, though the saving was not large, it ought to be made. Bnt it was said that our government was so pure, so untainted, that the patronage which was wished to be guarded against can have no effect in this country; and the gentleman from Connecticut had said the charge could have no ground, except he had taken his (Mr. G's) own heart for a standard. He believed that the observations on this subject had nothing to do with either of their hearts. He should not expect much credit to be given to any declarations which he might make on that floor as to the purity of his motives. Indeed, he took it to be his duty to state his reasons for or against any question which came before that house, and after delivering them in the best manner he was able, to leave them to have the effect they deserved. He thought the gentleman's remark, therefore, unworthy of notice, but he again called upon the committee to consult the history of all other nations whose governments were, in any degree, similar to ours, and it would be seen, that an undue extension of executive patronage had been the destruction of them all. But was there no reason to guard against this patronage upon the gentleman's own ground? There certainly was; for, according to their doctrine, the power of the executive was unbounded in its nature, and without check, as they say the President has a right to appoint as many ministers as he pleases, and that the legislature is bound to provide their salaries. When such a doctrine was avowed, was it not right, he asked, to state all the consequences to which it led? He tho't it was.

Again, he would ask, whether the experience of this government had not shewn that this patronage, so far as it related to the legislature, was more dangerous than any other. In the last four years, five ministers had been sent to Europe, four of whom had been taken from the legislature of the United States—one, he believed, after the period for which he was elected was expired. Combine with this fact, that it is the duty of the executive to chuse men for office only from those whose opinions are consonant to its own, and look at the situation of members of Congress. They see written, in legible characters, "*There is no hope of being appointed to office, except your opinions be in conformity to those of the executive of the United States.*"

If, said Mr. G. in the youth of our country and government, we do not feel the effect of this kind of influence, as it had been experienced in other countries, it is owing solely to that cause, and he would venture to say there was no other legislature in existence upon which such a fact would not make some impression; and if it did not make any here at present, were they to suppose that this country was so much more favored by providence than others, that the same effects might not, in process of time, be produced here, as had been produced by similar causes, in other nations? And ought they not to guard against it in time? He thought prudence directed them to do so.

With respect to the illiberal and unfounded charge which it had been said he had made.—When the gentleman from S. Carolina had stated, that since the appointment of an embassador to Berlin, nothing had taken place which could induce us to change our views. He, in answer, stated, that there were other reasons, and then, not as if he were making any new discovery, asked if such a fact were not recollected; but, at the same time, acquitted the gentleman alluded to of acting under undue impressions. Indeed he knew that gentleman's opinion so well on matters of this kind, that he was certain he would have voted the money, whoever might have been appointed. But he drew the conclusion that he knew the fact that he was to be appointed to the office at the time. If that was an illiberal conclusion, he was guilty; but when a man supported an appropriation to-day, and three days after was appointed to the office contemplated by it, it was difficult to suppose he knew nothing of it at the time. The gentleman from S. Carolina had said it appeared from the journals that he did not know of it; but he supposed, notwithstanding, that, more than three days were necessary for the arrangement of such a business. But it was supposed he meant to make an illiberal attack upon that gentleman; the truth was, he did not mean the attack upon the person appointed, but against the person making the appointment.—He conceived the appointment improper; but he expressed himself as delicately as he was able. Now he was put upon this head, he must go farther. He found in the constitution the following clause: "No senator, or representative, shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office, under the authority of the United States, *which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been encreased, during such time.*" And here he would ask gentlemen who thought executive patronage ought not to be feared, why the framers of our constitution inserted a clause of this kind, if they had not *feared* this patronage? It was to this clause of the constitution, and to nothing else, that he had reference, in the allusion which he had made; and though the appointment might not be expresly against the letter of the constitution, it was certainly against its *spirit*.

He would make only an additional remark in relation to expediency. It had been said that to pass this amendment in our present situation with foreign countries, would tend to shew an existing division betwixt the Executive of the United States and the people. This argument might be brought at all times, as the occasions were not unfrequent in which the several branches of government differed in opinion; nor was this to be lamented, it was natural, and what could not be avoided. But it was said that those governments with whom we were connected, might take umbrage at a measure of this kind; and that when foreign countries sent ministers of a certain grade to us, we were bound by the forms of etiquette to return to them ministers of the same rank. To do this, would be to do something more than what the president of the United States might require them to do, it was obliging the legislature to follow, not only the will of the president, but the whims and caprices of every foreign nation who chose, from what reason nobody could tell, to send ministerial characters to this country. To support an expence of this kind, he believed, would be making a little too free with the treasury of the United States.

Gentlemen who supported this amendment had been charged with using declamation; yet, said he, those who thus charge us, tell the committee, that we are persons *who wish this country tamely to submit to the will of a foreign nation!* He would ask whether, or not, this was declamation? He asked what connection submitting to the will of a foreign nation, had with this amendment? and what kind of difference it could make in the termination of our present negociation, or on our conduct hereafter, whether this amendment passed or not? He could see none; and when gentlemen were told they made speeches to catch the ears of the populace, or vulgar he thought they might with propriety reply, that nothing which had fallen from them was more calculated for this purpose, than what fell from the gentleman from S. Carolina, (Mr. Harper.)

Mr. N. SMITH denied that he had compared the executive to the main spring of a clock, and re stated what he had said respecting the different branches of government being independent of each other.

The committee rose and had leave to sit again.

MONDAY—JANUARY 22.

The House having again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the Bill providing the means of Foreign Intercourse, and Mr. Nicholas's amendment being under consideration,

Mr. GRISWOLD said, if instead of reducing the number of our foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary, it had been the intention of the present amendment, to make an enquiry into the reasonableness of the salaries at present allowed to our Foreign Agents, he should most cheerfully have gone into the investigation, as he believed it was a subject upon which the house had a full right to legislate; but when he heard Gentlemen declare that this was not their object, but that it was their intention to check a power which the constitution had placed in the Executive, the motion would meet his decided negative.

The ground which gentlemen had taken went to declare, that though the Constitution had said that the President, with the advice of the Senate, should appoint Ambassadors and other public Ministers, the Gentleman from Virginia and others, say that he should not do this; that they will tie their hands so as to put it out of his power to execute this provision of the Constitution. So that in this question the people of the United States and the Constitution were on one side, and the Gentleman from Virginia and his friends on the other. For himself, he had no difficulty in deciding, where such were the parties.

If past experience had not taught the house that attempts were frequently made to invade the Constitutional powers of the Executive, such a motion as the present would produce surprise; but, as former attempts of that kind had not only been made but repelled as they ought, he trusted the same issue would take place on the present occasion.

Gentlemen had stated our Constitution as filled with balances and checks, and that different departments were intended to check each other. He allowed that each had checks within itself: but if the departments were to check each other, the government could not proceed? and however this doctrine might be discussed with metaphysical subtlety, its tendency was to *stop the wheels of government.* He hoped this doctrine of checks which had been introduced into the house by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) would not extend itself in this country, as it contained more mischiefs than *Pandora's box.* But suppose for the sake of discussion. this doctrine were admitted, and that the house had a right to check the Executive in the exercise of its Constitutional powers, would it be proper to exercise it on the present occasion? Was it, even in the most peaceable times, proper to curtail our Diplomatic Corps, since our Commerce spreads to all parts of the world, and disputes must necessarily arise, which could be removed only by the interference of our Ministers. Gentlemen alledged that this could be done by Consuls; it struck him not. Who were these Consuls? Men of respectability adoubtedly; but mere monied men, pursuing private objects for the purposes of gain, who possessed neither leisure nor ability to manage a business of this kind. Diplomatic Agents, he said, were uniformly employed in all countries; except, indeed, in Turkey, or in the tyrannical States of Barbary; States which he trusted Gentlemen would not produce for the United States to imitate. If even it should be proper, in such a state of things, would it be proper at this time? Was the present a state of tranquility and peace? Were our affairs going on well; was not Europe convulsed to the centre? Did not every day produce a revolution or a massacre? And were we unconnected with Europe? Did not our commerce carry us there, and was not our capital there? Yet our Diplomatic Agents are to be discontinued, and our commerce left to shift for itself, and in case of disputes no explanations could be had. The business was to be dropped at once; and what was worse, it was to be done because the Legislature placed no confidence in the Executive of the government—because one department of government was opposed to the other, which had the appearance of a nation fighting against itself. Were gentlemen desirous that such a picture of our situation should cross the Atlantic! He tho't no gentleman could say this would be acting prudently.

But, notwithstanding these considerations, gentlemen still say this motion ought to be agreed to, because the Executive is already possessed of immense patronage, which is spreading its influence through every department, and is become so alarming as to make it necessary to sacrifice every consideration in order to have it lessened. When he heard a language of this kind, he could scarcely refrain from smiling. What, he asked, was this alarming influence? It could not be doubted that in some governments, where the appointments were numerous, and where the executive was a permanent establishment, immense influence might be acquired. But what was the situation of our executive? It was true it had the power of appointing to office; but the offices were not very desirable, and the execution of some of them was attended with obloquy and reproach; besides, the duration of our executive was limited to a four years lease. And yet gentlemen charge this executive with being possessed of an influence which they foretel will prove the destruction of government. Such opinions he could only consider as mere chimeras of the brain, supported upon no rational ground.

But gentlemen went farther, and said that this power had already been actually abused, as the executive, in his appointments to office, had respect to the opinions of those whom he chose. He confessed that he had thought, from some appointments which had been made, that the President had not adopted the determination which some gentleman were of opinoin he had, tho he acknowledged it was a determination which every real friend of the government must wish to see adopted. Could it be believed, that the President would not have some respect to the opinions of the men he employed? Gentlemen could not believe this. What! employ men whose very opinions and principles led to disorder!—to appoint men to office for the purpose of preserving order and peace, whose very opinions lead to disorganization and confusion! Was this to be done? He thought not; and if the determination of attending to the opinions of men appointed, had not been adopted, it ought to be adopted. Indeed he had been led to believe, that there was a class of men in this country, who, from the sober convictions of their minds, being convinced that most of the measures of government were wrong, had determined not to accept of any office under it, and by that means assist in its execution; but if he rightly understood the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Baldwin) he supposed he had been deceived in this respect, as he seemed to say, that they were not only willing, but desirous of accepting offices under government. He could not have believed this, as it supposed a baseness of character which he had hoped did not exist in the United States.—What! were gentlemen who had been uniformly opposed to every measure of government, now ready to step in and take part in the execution of that government? Were they willing to become the justifiers of those measures which they have heretofore uniformly declared to be wrong? He had hitherto respected this class of men, because he believed they acted from conviction; but if they were about to add hypocrisy to their other crimes, it was a proof of their total want of integrity. Indeed, for a man to say administration was right, when he believed it was wrong, was to prove that he had *no conscience.* He thought, therefore, it was highly proper to chuse men only into office who would act from principle.

He concluded, therefore, upon every ground, that the motion was wrong. Mr. G. said he could not sit down, without noticing some sentiments which fell from the gentleman from Virginia, which wore a serious aspect, and seemed to aim at the very existence of our government. That gentleman begun his speech by telling the house that all representative republics naturally tended to corruption; and that republics were capable of attaining more tyranny than monarchy, and more oppression than despotisms. [Mr. NICHOLAS explained what he had said.] Mr. G. insisted upon being correct in his statement; but he said the gentleman did not stop here. The remedy for these evils, he said, was only in feeble minorities—in short, that the few were to be set against the many. This was denouncing republics with a vengeance—it went to the very foundation of our government. It was a doctrine which he never expected

to hear in that house—it was a doctrine which went to say, that no representative republic ought to exist. But, he firmly believed, that instead of depending upon minorities, the people of this country would always depend upon majorities, whom, he doubted not, would continue to preserve things as they ought to be. That the few ought to be attended to, in preference to the many was a doctrine which might suit aristocracies but it would not do for this country. He did not see how this observation was connected with the gentleman's motion; but he thought it was an attack which ought not to pass unnoticed, which must be his apology for the digression which he had made in these remarks.

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Mr. BAYARD began his observations by remarking, that the gentleman from Virginia had said, that it was not his design that his motion should have an immediate effect upon the ministers at present employed. If the gentleman was sincere in his avowal, it was clear that he did not understand his own motion: for, whatever amendment was introduced into the third section, which the gentleman had intimated might be so amended as to give the regulation a distant operation, as it only related to the sum of money to be appropriated, it would not enable the President to employ a minister plenipotentiary, besides those at London and Paris, at a higher salary than 4,5000 dollars.

Some gentlemen have said, it was idle to talk about this house having the power at the same time to use their discretion.——He contended that the power of appointing ministers was vested in the President, and the house had no right to believe he would abuse this power. It had been supposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that he might appoint an indefinite number of ministers, and were the house in that case, he asked, blindly to appropriate for them? This question was predicated upon an abuse of power, whilst the constitution supposed it would be executed with fidelity. Suppose he were to state the question in an opposite light. Let it be imagined that this country has a misunderstanding with some foreign power, and that the Executive should appoint a minister, but the house, in the plenitude of its power, should refuse an appropriation. What might be the consequence? Would not the house have contravened the constitution by taking from the President, the power which by it is placed in him? It certainly would. So that this supposition of the abuse of powe, would go to the destruction of all authority. The legislature was bound to appropriate for the salary of the chief justice of the Unnited States, and though the President might appoint a *chimney sweeper* to the office, they would still be bound. The constitution had trusted the President, as will as it had trusted that house. Indeed, it was not conceivable that the house could act upon the subject of foreign ministers. Our interests with foreign countries came wholly under the jurisdiction of the Executive.—The duties of that house related to the internal affairs of the country; but what related to foreign countries, and foreign agents was vested in the Executive Department. The President was responsible for the manner in which this business was conducted.—He was bound to communicate from time to time, our situation with foreign powers, and if plans were carried on abroad for dividing or subjugating us, if he were not to make due communication of the design, he would be answerable for the neglect.

But, without determining the point how far it was constitutional for the house to interfere in the present business, it certainly would not be prudent to do so at present. Ambassadors had been called *honorable spies*, to watch the operations of foreign governments, in order to inform their own government of every proceeding likely to affect it; and surely, if ever there were an occasion which called for such *spies*, it was the present, when we saw every principle of antient order overthrown, and principles of disorder and villainy introduced which were never known in ancient establishments. Was it not seen that those countries which were most powerful were dismembering and dividing those which were weak, and in order to settle terms of peace, no scruple was made to cede an independent government and country, as a balance in the treaty. Nay, he did not know, but at this moment, *foreign powers might be negociating for a division of these very states!* as a *make-weight* in some adjustment of belligerent differences. He trusted, therefore, our ministers would not be at present recalled; for tho' they might not be able to dive into the secrets of foreign cabinets, they would doubtless communicate such information as would be useful, and there was no probability of their doing any harm.

But gentlemen wished, instead of multiplying our foreign connections, that we should recall every foreign agent at present employed; if even this were the wish of this country, did it follow that it would be the interest of the powers of Europe to follow the example? If we refused to send them ministers, they would send theirs so this country, and the danger in this business did not arise from our ministers going abroad, but from foreign ministers coming here. And if foreign agents were sent here, it was certainly policy, for the sake of information and for the cultivation of harmony and friendship, that we should return the compliment.

But gentlemen said, these appointments ought not to be made, because they increased executive patronage. In addition to what had been said on this subject, he would remark, that so far from these appointments multiplying the friends of the president, he believed they increased his enemies; for by serving one person in an appointment, he alienated the affections of twenty others by disappointment. Gentlemen had talked much about checks. He believed they were sincere when they wished the executive to be checked. He believed they would check and counter-check him, until they *stopped the wheels of government*; and when he was manacled and laid at the mercy of the house, they would be satisfied. For his part, he tho't the executive the most weak and infirm branch of the government, and that if any thing were to be feared, it was from its weakness. It was not a constitutional idea that this house should check the executive, but that the president should have the power to check the legislature. For what reason? because the executive power was defined; its prerogatives are all specified; it could not act improperly without the act being palpable to all the world; but the limits of the house of representatives were undefined.—The constitution checked the president, but it was necessary for the president to check that house—for gentlemen could not suppose that a popular body like that house should be immaculate, and that no *esprit du corps* would ever lead it to do business which did not properly belong to it. It was the nature of such a body to be more ambitious than an executive, defined as ours was. The people of the United States, therefore, had more to fear from that house, than from the president of the United States.—The president had it not in his power to do much mischief, but it was in the power of that house to *destroy the constitution*.

Gentlemen had compared the patronage of the executive with the patronage of the executive of the English government; as well might they compare *Calvin Philips* to the *Irish Giant*. In this country, what was the power of this patronage? An army of 3 or 4,000 men, a navy of three frigates, a number of collectors and supervisors, whose salaries were only sufficient to furnish their daily bread. What was the case in England? An army almost without number, a navy incalculable, a church patronage unlimited, an order of nobility without number, sources which furnished objects of temptation to almost every individual, besides the civil list of a million a year! But what had the president of the United States? About as much as would furnish his *fire-wood* and *table*! Yet these two situations had been compared with each other. But notwithstanding the immense patronage of the English government, if the principle of equal representation were introduced into their house of commons, he believed, notwithstanding all the power of the executive, they would lop off prerogative after prerogative, till though there might remain the features, the substance of monarchy would be gone.

Gentlemen who advocated this amendment, seemed to do it, because men of a certain opinion were appointed to office; as if they were to say, we know our principles are such that we have no chance of being appointed, therefore we will not suffer the president to appoint any body else. The gentleman from Georgia had expressed great surprise on hearing this principle avowed. But he asked whether this was not a principle of the first authority in this country—it was the principle upon which the sovereign people themselves acted. Did they ever chuse representatives of a different opinion from themselves? He believed no one would say they did. If he, or the gentleman who differed from him, held different opinions from those they held, they should not appear in their present situations. The president was therefore justified in acting in the same way; and if he had ever deviated from it, the deviation had convinced him of his error; and profitting by this experience, he trusted a similar conduct would be avoided in future.

Something had been said about the constitutionality of the appointment of our present minister at Portugal. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had supposed, that when the gentleman who was appointed, advocated the appropriation, he knew that he was to be employed. He believed it had been incontrovertibly shewn that this was not the case; but the gentleman had since said, that he did not mean to cast blame upon him, but upon the president. Mr. B. denied that the president had acted unconstitutionally, as had been insinuated; and he thought when it was known with what delicacy the president had acted in refusing to accept of the house which had been built for him by the state of Pennsylvania, a charge of this kind ought not to have been brought, without better ground for it. The office which the gentleman from S. Carolina had accepted, was not created by the appropriation; it existed long before, nor was it created by any law, but by the president; nor was the salary increased, as the salary of a minister plenipotentiary was long ago settled. But though it was not within the letter of the constitution, the gentleman said it was within its spirit; but he did not know how that gentleman's sagacity found a spirit not expressed in the constitution.

(Debate to be continued.)

—

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24.

Mr. MORRIS prefented the petition of John Blaney, an invalid, praying for an addition to his pension; and

Mr. R. WILLIAMS one from John Jervis, praying for compensation for certain losses sustained during the war; both of which were referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. BENTON presented a petition from the inhabitants of Williamsburg county, South Carolina, praying for an extension of the post road, which was referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr BROOKES presented the petition of Samuel Macdonald, and others, messengers and door-keepers of the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, and the secretary of war, for an increase of compensations, which was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. D. FOSTER, from the committe of claims, made a unfavorable report on the petition of Johannes E. Lot, and others, for compensation for supplies furnished during the war. Referred to the committee to whom was referred the subject of considering the propriety of excepting certain claims from the operation of the limitation acts.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill for amending the several acts laying a duty upon spirits and stills, was taken up and disagreed to. Before the house rose, the bill was returned from the senate, with their resolution to *adhere* to their amendment. This amendment was to strike out the provision which allowed licences to be taken out for a week.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the house that he had approved and signed the act prescribing the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections, and the act providing for the payment of interest upon a certificate due to General Kosciusko.

Mr. CLOPTON, from the committee of etrolment, reported the bill for suspending the act relative to foreign coin, as duly enrolled.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill providing the means of Foreign Intercourse; Mr. Nicholas's amendment being under consideration,

Mr. CRAIK spoke against it, and Mr. CLAIBORNE, of Tennessee, in its favor. The committ rose without taking a question, and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

Bread will be distributed to the Poor

Who may apply for the same from the Friends meating-house, corner of Second and Market street, on Tuesday the 30th January inst. at 10 o'clock in the morning, by the guardians of the poor, agreeable to the wills of John Petty, and William Carter.

PETER MIERCKEN, President
of the Board of Guardians.

Philad. Jan. 23.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *JANUARY* 25.

APPOINTMENT—*By Authority.*

WILLIAM MILLER, Jun. Commissioner of the Revenue, vice TENCH COXE.

—

A gentleman who left Norfolk on the 18th inst. and arrived in town yesterday, says, that a vessel arrived there in 45 days from Bourdeaux, the news by which was to have been published on the morning of his departure; but that he waited at the printing-office for one of the papers, without obtaining one, until he was obliged to go on board the packet. He was informed that the Commissioners had been refused, and that affairs with this country appeared so alarming, that the American vessels were hurrying away, and that many sailed in company with this vessel. There was also an arrival from Havre with similar intelligence.

—

By the fierce assault of a Democratic print upon the Pennsylvania Hospital, it would seem as if the Editor had already become a fit subject of that valuable institution. It is not to be doubted from present appearances, that a Jacobin faction will in a few years exist, only in our mad-houses and prisons. If that Editor still cherishes the prospect of evading that doom by the overthrow of the constitution and the plunder of the country, his brain is cracked, and he is either a madman or a fool. No; the age of chicanery is over, and Jacobinism fast retires, as the public mind shakes off the shackles of prejudice, and becomes enlightened beyond the reach of the preverting principles of French Liberty, Equality, Reason and Fraternity. That faction is dead, in a political sense—their cause is past praying for; and poor *Surgo*, by the zeal he displays, in attempting to destroy one of their most probable asylums seems already to have resolved to *hang himself*.

—

MR. FENNO,

AS Benjamin Franklin Bache, is now printing, if not *writing*, to blast the reputation of the Pennsylvania Hospital, I will recommend to him, if he ever reads prayers, to read one, which his grandfather made for that institution; it is inscribed on the foundation stone of that building, and is as follows:

In the year of CHRIST
MDCCLV—
GEORGE the Second happily reigning
(for he fought the happiness of his People)
PHILADELPHIA flourishing,
(for its Inhabitants were public spirited)
THIS BUILDING,
By the BOUNTY of the GOVERNMENT,
And of many private persons,
Was piously founded,
For the Relief of the sick and miserable;
May the GOD of Mercies,
Bless the Undertaking.

—

MR. FENNO.

Please to publish the following reply to the article in the Aurora of yesterday, respecting Yankee checks and balances.

It appears to be in the contemplation of certain anti-federalists to introduce a new system—not of checks and balances—but of absolute preponderancy. This preponderancy, is designed to operate in favor of the house of representatives, so as to kick the beam in favor of the house, and render the powers vested in the executive a mere nullity. This may properly be called Virginia preponderancy, as it has taken its rise from that state. By means of this over-balance, the house of representatives is to draw all power into that branch and become the government—executive—legislative and judicial—a-la-mode de Paris. Whether this system of preponderancy originated with the mover of it, or from the correspondent of Mazzei, is not said: but let it have sprung from what source it may, the object is plain—and goes to destroy the power constitutionally vested in the executive branches, and disorganize the government by destroying its checks and balances.

Philad. 25th Jan. 1798.

—

LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS

January 16

Answer of the House of Representatives to the Governor's Speech.

May it please your Excellency,

The House of Representatives have received your Excellency with great pleasure in the new and elegant building erected for the better accommodation of the several branches of government.

In this splendid specimen of the taste and judgment of the agents who planned and superintended, and in the ability of the artificers who completed its structure, we are happy to find the public confidence completely justified. Long may it continue an ornament to the Capital, whose inhabitants generously gave the situation on which it is erected, and a monument of the public spirit of the people of Massachusetts, sacred to the purposes to which it has been devoted.

In the business of legislation we shall carefully endeavor to do every thing in our power, that may tend to afford to our constituents security for every right, and redress for every wrong, in the most easy and expeditious manner, conformable to the laws.

We received with high satisfaction and congratulate your Excellency and our fellow-citizens thereon, the pleasing information which you have given us of the state of the public Treasury.

We shall duly attend to the other important subjects mentioned by your Excellency.

All parts of this Commonwealth afford strong evidence of the general prosperity and happiness of our fellow-citizens, and were it not for the evils to which our commerce has been subjected in consequence of the war in Europe, we might justly consider ourselves as a people in circumstances as truly eligible, as ever, by the bounty of Heaven, have been allotted to any nation on the Globe.

With fondness we indulge the hope that the Commissioners of the United States now at Paris, for the purpose of adjusting, by amicable negotiation, all causes of difference with the French Republic, will be successful, and happily restore that harmony so much to be desired.

We are deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, and are sensible it belongs to the government of the United States and while we reflect, that since the adoption of that government, the administration thereof has invited the respect, and commanded the confidence of the people of the Union; we anticipate with pleasing confidence the adoption of such measures by that government, as shall be best calculated to secure the rights and property, as well as the freedom and independence of the People of the United States; and feel the fullest conviction of the concurrent support of our fellow-citizens of this Commonwealth in aid of all such measures:—Nor are we less assured every attempt to diminish the confidence of the people of the Commonwealth in the freely elected members of the government of the United States will meet their just disapprobation.

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PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1797.

Six Per Cent.	16/9
Three per Cent.	10/1
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/9
BANK United States,	20 to 21 per cent.
—— Pennsylvania,	22 per cent.
—— North America,	50 per cent.
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania,	10 to 11 per cent.
——————N. A. shares	40 per cent.

Arrrived at Baltimore.

Ship Louis, Deale,	Bremen
Jupiter, Steinmetz,	Hamburg
Aurora, Brantz,	Ramsgate
Dispatch, Benners	Amsterdam
Snow Hannah, Thompson,	West-Indies
Schooner Experiment, Knapp,	do.
Industry, Wescott,	do.
Peggy, Edwards,	do.
Farmer, Thompson,	do.

HARTFORD, January 18.

Capt. Horace Church of this place, in the brig Hope, arrived at Newport, on Saturday last, in 28 days passage from Port Liberty, formerly called Point Petre, in Guadaloupe, having been taken on his outward bound passage and carried into that place, where he was condemned without having a hearing, being himself confined on board a prison ship at the time of his trial.

Capt. Church had every necessary paper, Roll equipage, &c.—No paper avails any thing with the lawless banditti of Guadaloupe.

Twelve American vessels were condemned on the day that capt. Church's vessel was—five of the number belonged to this state.

Capt. Church says, that there is in Guadaloupe, a number of Americans, owners of privateers and partakers of plunder, wrested from their countrymen—He also informs, that two days previous to his sailing, Dr. Redfield, late of Middletown, died at that place.

—

ALEXANDRIA, January 20.

Yesterday afternoon arrived in town, capt. Brookes of the ship Felicity, who left Norfolk on Sunday morning; he informs that on Saturday evening last, a vessel belonging to Newbury-port, arrived at Norfolk from Nantz, which had been captured by a French privateer, sent in and condemned. In this vessel came seven masters of vessels who had been captured and condemned at Nantz, and report that 17 Ameriern vessels were in the same situation at that port.

—

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.

A letter dated Cape Nichola Mole, December 8th, from Capt. Hunter, of the ship Pallas, which was captured off our bar on the 18th of October last, by a French privateer, informs his owners in this city, that after the capture, the French crew which was put on board of his ship carried her into Port a Plata, in St. Domingo; on her arrival there, the Spanish government refused to condemn her; they then got her under weigh and left the port; on the 22d of November, she was chased into Monti-Christo, by the Thames frigate, which on the evening of that day sent her boats and cut her out; she was then carried into the Mole. A fort and three privateers fired on the ship while they were cutting her out; a 24 pound shot went into her hull. The trial of the ship was to come on at the Mole on the 9th, when it was supposed she and her cargo would be wholly condemned, as the cutting her out of the enemy's port precluded all claims from the owners. All the letters and papers capt. Hunter had on board were taken by the prize master and his crew, which left the ship in a boat, before the frigate's boats got possession of her.

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to CHARLES F KUPPER, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. GEORGE L. LINDT, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, Jan. 16 25—2aw6w

OVAL BOTTLES.

Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right size—For sale at No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.

January 12 2aw6w.

For Sale,

The time of a young Mulatto Girl, about twelve years old, has about eleven years to serve. She is very capable of taking care of a child, and understands house work. Enquire at No 97, North 5th street.

Jan. 22. *eod2w

NEW-THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

JANUARY 26,

Will be presented (for the second time in America,) a celebrated new Comedy, called

The Will;

OR, A SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS.

[Written by the author of the Rage, Dramatist, How to grow Rich, &c. &c. and performed to crouded houses all the last season at Drury Lane Theatre.]

Sir Solomon Cynic	Mr. Bernard
Mandeville,	Warren
Howard,	Moreton
Veritas,	Wignell
Realize,	Harwood
Robert,	Fox
Old Copsley,	Warrell
Servants,	Messrs. Hunter, Lafferty, &c.
Albina Mandeville, (with the Epilogue)	Mrs. Marshall
Mrs Rigid,	L'Estrange
Cicely Copsley,	Bernard
Deborah,	Doctor.

To which will be added, a Musical Farce, called

The Lock and Key.

On Saturday, the Comic Opera of ABROAD AND AT HOME; or a Tour in the King's Bench—after which it will be laid aside, on account of new pieces in preparation.

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery half a Dollar.

☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain rise precisely at six o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 12 till 4 on the days of performance.

Tickets to be had at H. and P. RICE's book-store, No. 50 Market-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA!*

☞ Mrs GRATTAN respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of the city, that agreeable to the wish of Mrs. GRATTAN's subscribers, on Tuesday next she gives a Ball, with refreshments instead of a concert, at Mr. Richardets. Tickets of admittance to non-subscribers two dollars.

Jan. 25. dtr

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS,

And all disorders of the Breast and Lungs,

Church's Cough Drops

Is a medicine unequalled by any other in the world.

CERTIFICATE.

"I hereby certify, that I have been cured of a most severe Cough, Cold, and violent pain in my breast, by taking only a few doses of Dr. CHURCH's Cough Drops. CHARLES BEVANS,"

Sail Maker, Spruce street wharf, Philadelphia.

From a London Paper.

To Dr. CHURCH.

SIR,

Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave, by your invaluable medicine, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a most dreadful asthma for about twenty-three years. I never for years got any rest, my cough was so troublesome in the night; and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short that I could not walk across my room. Providentially hearing of your Cough Drops, I too, them; and, through taking them alone, I am now blessed be God! restored to perfect health. My case is well known to the members of the Ebenezer Chapel, in Lincoln's-Inn-Field, of which I am also a member; and any of them will gladly satisfy any inquiry concerning the truth of what I say. I am, Sir, your grateful servant,

NATHANIEL LANGWORTHY,

No. 8, Smith's-court, Great Windmill street, Hay-market.

Witness,

N. LANGWORTHY, jun. No. 40,

Pultney-street, Golden-square.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS

Are prepared and sold (only) by the inventor and sole proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Medicine Store, No. 1 South Third-street, next the Market, Philadelphia; and by appointment, at New-York, by Messrs Staples and Co. 169 Pearl-street, and Miss Wedman, 112 William-street.

Dr. Church may be consulted every day, at his office, 158 South Front-street, Philadelphia.

January 9. 3aw3w

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.

December 2. 3awtf

Ran away the 25th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a yellow complexion; when spoke to and called by his name he has a quick sharp look out of his eyes and shews the white of them very much; has taken all his cloathes with him, which are, a new kersey great coat, a grey broad cloth and close bodied coat, a striped vest, nankeen breeches, silk stockings and ruffled shirts, and a number of other cloaths. The said Negro understands farming, and is a good shoemaker and carpenter; he can read and write tolerably well—It is likely he may forge a pass. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that I get him, shall have Thirty Dollars reward, paid by the subscriber, SUSANNAH MEDFORD, living in Still Pond, Maryland, Kent coonty.

N. B. The above Negro is 29 years old.

January 2 6t

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and ferge work; bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

A Gardener wanted.

A person well acquainted with gardening, and who would occasionally attend market, may hear of a place by applying at the 12 mile stone, on the Bristol road, or No. 109, Arch-street, Philadelphia. A single man would be prefered.

Jan. 20. 22awtf

88

PROPOSALS

FOR

CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS

on the following Poft Roads will be received at the General Poft Office until the 14th day of February next inclufive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcaftle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, Cloughs, Dagfborough, Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac court houfe to Northampton court houfe three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuefday, Thurfday and Saturday at 2 A M, and arrrive at Northampton court houfe on Thufday, Saturday and Monday at 7½ P M. *Returning.* Leave Northampton court houfe every Friday, Monday and Wednefday at 2 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wednefday and Friday by 7 1-2 P M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every Tuefday, Thurfday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Northampton court houfe on Friday, Monday and Wednefday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Northampton court houfe every Saturday, Tuefday and Thurfday at 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednefday, Friday and Monday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

2. From Northampton court houfe to Norfolk three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton court houfe every Monday, Wednefday and Friday at 8 P M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Wednefday, Friday and Monday a 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court houfe in twenty four hours.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton court houfe every Tuefday, Thurfday and Saturday at 3 A M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednefday and Friday by 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court houfe in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newport, Chriftiana, Middletown, Warwick and Goergetown crofs roads to Chefterftown three timesa week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tuefday and Thurfday by 9 P M, and arrive at Chefterstown the next days by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chefterstown every Monday, Wednefday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 8 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Chefterstown on Tuefday and Saturday by 4 P M, *Returning*—Leave Chefterstown every Monday and Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuefday and Saturday by 4 P M.

MARYLAND.

4. From Chefterstown by Centerville, Eaftон, Newmarket, Vienna, Salifbury, Snowhill and Princefs Ann to Salifbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Chefterstown every Wednefday at 7 A M, arrive at Eaftон by 4 P M. Leave Eaftон on Thurfday by 6 A M, arrive at Snowhill on Friday by 1 P M, and at Princefs Ann by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Princefs Ann on Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Eaftон the next day or Monday by 6 P M Leave Eaftон on Tuefday by 8 A M, and arrive at Chefterstown fame day by 4 P M.

5. From Harford by Bel-Air to the Black horfe once a week.

Leave Harford every Tuefday by 10 A M, and arrive at Black horfe by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Black horfe on Wednefday by 6 A M, and arrive at Harford the next Tuefday by 9 A M.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

6. From Baltimore by Blackhorfe to Yorktown Pa. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P M, arrive at Blackhorfe on Saturday by 10 A M, and arrive at Yorktown by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Yorktown every Thurfday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Peterfburg, Taneyton and Fredericktown to Leefburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Tuefday by 5 P M, and arrive at Leefburg on Wednefday by 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Leefburg every Friday at noon, and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P M on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbottown, Gettifburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamfport, Martinfburg, Winchefter, Stevenfburg and Strafburg to Woodftock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive at Martinfburg on Tuefday by 11 A M. Leave Martinfburg on Tuefday noon and arrive at Woodftock on Wednefday by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Woodftock on Thurfday by 6 A M, arrive at Martinfburg on Friday by 11 A M, and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 A M.

9. From Pittfburg by Cannonfburg, Waffhington, Weft Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fifhing creek once a week (contract for one year only.)

Leave Pittfburg every Friday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fifhing creek on Sunday at 9 P M. *Returning*—Leave Fifhing creek on Wednefday at 8 A M, and arrive at Pittfburg on Friday at 8 A M.

10. From Waffhington by Brownfville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Waffhington by 6 P M. Leave Waffhington on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A M, andarrive at Union by 3 P M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greencaftle and Chambersburg to Shippenfburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 10 A M, at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippenfburg on Monday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Shippenfburg every Tuefday at 9 A M, arrive at Elizabeth town at 8 P M, at Fredericktown on Wednefday noon, and at Baltimore on Thurfday by 5 P M.

MARYLAND.

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A M. *Returning*—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cumberland on Tuefday by 6 P M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P M. *Returning*—Leave Annapolis every Tuefday at 8 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 5 P M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anns, Upper Marlborough, Pifcataway, Portobacco, Hellensfreth, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A M, arrive at Annapolis at 5 P M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Pifcataway by 6 P M. & arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 90'clock. *Returning*—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Pifcataway on Tuefday by 6 P M arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wednefday by 11 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Annapolis on Thurfday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P M.

15. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court houfe to St. Leonards once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P M. *Returning*—Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A M.

16. From Bladenfburg by Upper Marlborough, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Acquafco, Benedict and Charlottehall to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Bladenfburg every Saturday at 9 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower Marlborough on Monday by 5 P M, & at Chaptico by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chapticoevery Thurfday at 6 A M, and arrive at Bladenfburg on Saturday at 6 A M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court houfe to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fredericktown every Thurfday by 5 A M, and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA.

18. From Woodftock by Newmarket, Rockingham court houfe, Staunton, Lexington and Fincaftle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodftock every Thurfday by 6 A M, arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P M, arrive at Staunton every Tuefday by 11 A M. Leave Staunton by 12 o'clock (noon) and arrive at Woodftock on Wednefday by 5 P M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court houfe and Wythe court houfe to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P M, arrive at Wythe court houfe on Tuefday by 2 P M, and at Abingdon on Wednefday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thurfday by 6 A M, arrive at Wythe court houfe on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M.

TENNESSEE.

20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Jonefborough Greenville, Moffat's ftore and Jefferfon court houfe to Knoxville once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thurfday by 6 A M, arrive at Moffats ftore on Saturday by 8 A M. Leave Moffats by 9 A M, and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Moffats on Monday by 3 P M. Leave Moffats on Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Abingdon on Wednefday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

21. From Winchefter by Romney to Moorfield once a week.

Leave Winchefter every Thurfday at 6 A M, and arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Winchefter on Sunday by 6 P M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leefburg and Shepherdftown to Martinfburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednefday at 9 A M, and arrive at Martinfburg on Friday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Martinfburg every Friday by noon & arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A M.

23. From Fredericksbburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Glouceſter court houfe to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednefday at 6 A M, arrive at Tappahannock on Thurfday by 11 A M. Leave Tappahannock at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P M, arrive at Tappahannock the next Monday noon and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuefday by 5 P M.

24. From Tappahannock by Richmond court houfe, Weſtmoreland court houfe, Kinfale, Farnham church and Northumberland court houfe to Lancaſter court houfe once a week.

Leave Tappahannock every Thurfday noon and arrive at Lancaſter court houfe on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Lancaſter court houfe every Saturday by 1 P M, and arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 11 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Culpeper court houfe & Orange c. h. to Charlotteſville once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuefday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charlotteſville on Thurfday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Charlotteſville on Saturday at 8 P M, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuefday by 6 A M.

26. From Richmond by Goochland court-houfe Columbia and Charlotteſville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuefday at 1 P M, arrive at Charlotteſville on Thurfday by 11 A M, Leave Charlotteſville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A M, arrive at Charlotteſville by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond the next Tuefday by 9 A M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-houfe and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-houfe once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Greenbrier court-houſe on Tuefday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court-houfe every Monday by 9 A M, and arrive at Staunton on Thurfday by 8 P M.

28. From Charlotteſvile by Warren, Warminſter, New-Market, Amherſt court houfe, Cabellſburg, and Maddiſon to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlotteſville every Thurfday at 1 P M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tuefday by 6 A M, and arrive at Charlotteſville on Thurfday by 10 A M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Ayletts and Todds to Tappahannock once a week or if carried in ſtages as often as they ſhall run.

Leave Richmond every Wednefday at 5 A M, arrive at Todds at 3 P M, and at Tappahannock on Thurfday at 11 A M. Returning—Leave Tappahannock on Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Tuefday by 5 P M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan court houfe, Cumberland court houfe, Prince Edward court houfe and Lynchburg to New-London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuefday at 8 A M, arrive at Prince Edward on Wednefday at 6 P M, and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A M, and at New-London by 10 A M. Returning—Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P M, arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincaſtle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Fincaſtle on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fincaſtle on Monday at 5 A M, and arrive at New London on Tuefday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Martinville on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Martinville on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Liberty on Tuefday by 6 P M.

33. From Prince Edward court houſe by Charlotte court houſe to Halifax court houſe once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court houſe every Thurſday at 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court houſe on Friday at 10 A M. Returning—Leave Halifax court houſe on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Prince Edward court houſe on Saturday by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

34. From Halifax court-houſe by Halifax old town, Carters, Martinville, Patrick court-houſe, Upper Saura, Germantown and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-houſe every other Friday at 2, P M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tuefday at 6, A M, and arrive at Halifax court-houſe on Friday by 10, A M.

35. From Harris's by Hickes's ford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris's every Wednefday and Saturday by 5, A M. and arrive at Halifax by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Halifax every Thurſday and Sunday by 6, A M, and arrive at Harris's by 7, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court-houſe to Hickes's ford once a week.

Leave Hicks's ford every other Friday by 2, P M and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5, P M.—Returning—Leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5, A M, and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by 2, P M.

37. From Goldſons by Greesbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenberg and Lunenburg court-houſes and Edmunds ſtore to Goldſon's once a week.

Leave Goldſon's every Wednefday at 10, A M, and return the next Saturday by 2, P M, waiting at each Poſt-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Waſhington to Newbern, once a week Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tueſday at 1, P M, at Plymouth, on Wedneſday by 6, A M, at Waſhington by 6, P M, and at Newbern on Thurſday by 5, P M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 6, A M, arrive at Waſhington by 5, P M. Arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 P M, at Edenton on Sunday by 9, A M, and at Suffolk on Monday by 9, A M.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

39. From Edenton by Hertford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Joneſburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wedneſday by 1, P M, and arrive at Indian-town on Thurſday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Indiantown every Tueſday by 5, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wedneſday at 11, A M.

40. From Halifax by Northampton court-houſe, Princeton, Murfreesborough, Winton and Windſor to Edenton, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wedneſday by 3, P M, leave Edenton on Wedneſday by 6, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Saturday by 11, A M

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williamſton and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Plymouth on Wedneſday by 10, A M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wedneſday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

42. From Halifax by Tarboro' and Greenville to Waſhington once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Waſhington on Wedneſday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Waſhington every Wedneſday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

43. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamſborough, Oxford, Hillſborough, Martinville, Salem, Lexington, Saliſbury and Stateſville to Charlotte and from Charlotte by Cabarras court-houſe to Saliſbury, and from thence by the ſame route to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, arrive at Warrenton by 7, P M, arrive at Hillſborough on Wedneſday at 4, P M, at Salem on Friday by 5, P M, at Saliſbury on Saturday at 4, P M, and at Charlotte on Monday by 6, A M. Returning—leave Charlotte on Monday at 10, A M, arrive at Saliſbury on Tueſday by 10, A M, arrive at Salem on Wedneſday at 9, A M, at Hillſborough on Friday by 9, A M, at Warrenton on Saturday at 7, P M, and at Halifax on Monday at 6, A M.

44. From Hillſborough by Mount Tirzah, Perſon court-houſe, Leaſburg, Caſwell court-houſe and Rockingham court-houſe to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillſborough every other Thurſday at 6, A M, and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4, P. M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6, A, M, and arrive at Hillſborough on Tueſday at 4, P M.

45. From Salem by Bethania, Huntſville, Rochford, Wilkes, Morganton and Rutherfordton to Spartanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Spartanburg on Wedneſday at 5 P M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thurſday at 7 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P M.

46. From Louiſburg by Naſh court-houſe to Tarborough once a week.

Leave Tarborough every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Louiſburg by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Louiſburg every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Tarborough by 6 P M.

47. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Wayneſborough, and Kingſton to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tueſday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P M.

48. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillſborough, and from Hillſborough by Chapel hill and Chatham court-houſe to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court-houſe.

Leave Raleigh every Tueſday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hillſborough by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Hillſborough every Wedneſday by 8 A M, and arrive at Raleigh on Thurſday by 10 A M.

49. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefort and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington by S. Waſhington, Sarecto and Sampſon court-houſe to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tueſday at 6 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Thurſday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Wilmington every Thurſday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 5 P M.

50. From Fayetteville by Alfordton and Randolph court-houſe to Saliſbury, and from Saliſbury by Montgomery court-houſe, Anſon court-houſe and Richmond court-houſe to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Saliſbury on Tueſday by 9 A M, Leave Saliſbury every Tueſday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

51. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Wilmington every Tueſday at 10 A M, and arrive at Newbern on Thurſday by 6 P M.

SOUTH & NORTH-CAROLINA.

52. From Camden by Lancaſter court-houſe, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Stateſville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Stateſville on Thurſday by 6 P M Leave Stateſville every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P M.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

53. From Columbia by Winnſborough, Cheſter court-houſe, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and Greenville court-houſe to Pickenſville, and from Pickenſville by Laurens court-houſe and Newbury court houſe to Columbia, once a week: waiting one hour at each poſt-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A M, arrive at Spartanburg every Wedneſday by 3 P M, arrive at Pickenſville on Thurſday at 4 P M, arrive at Laurens court-houſe on Friday at 4 P M, and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleſton, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charleſton on Thurſday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Charleſton every Thurſday at 2 P M, and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

55. From Edgefield court-houſe by Cambridge, Abbeville court-houſe, Pendleton court-houſe, Hattonsford, Franklin court-houſe, Elberton and Peterſburg to Waſhington, and from Waſhington by Peterſburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-houſe, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court-houſe every Friday by 8 A M, arrive at Pendleton court-houſe on Sunday by 9 A M arrive at Franklin court-houſe by 7 P M, at Peterſburg on Tueſday by 10 A M, and at Waſhington by 5 P M. Leave Waſhington every Wedneſday at 6 A M, at Cambridge on Thurſday by 10 A M, and at Edgefield court-houſe by 7 P M.

56. From Auguſta by Waſhington, Greenſburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Auguſta every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Waſhington on Tueſday by 5 P M, and arrive at Georgetown on Thurſday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Auguſta by noon on Monday.

57. From Gardens Corner to Beaufort once a week. Leave Beaufort every Thurſday at 2 P M, and arrive at Gardens Corner by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Gardens Corner every Thurſday at 5 A M, and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A M.

Note 1. The Poſt Maſter General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expenſe that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour ſhall be allowed for opening and cloſing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is ſpecified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed in any contract, the Contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails deſtined for ſuch depending Mail, loſe a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 4 Newſpapers as well as Letters are to be ſent in the Mails; and if any perſon making propoſals deſires to carry newſpapers other than thoſe conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals for what ſum he will carry it with that emolument and for what ſum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals the alterations deſired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Perſons making propoſals are deſired to ſtate their prices in groſs by the year, and not by the mile. Thoſe who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the poſt offices on the route and in bank notes.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the firſt day of April next, and continue for four years, until the 31ſt day of March inclufive, in the year 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Poſt-Maſter General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 18, 1797.

tuth&st14thF

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLAM FLEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON,
No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. } *Adminiſtr'r.*

January 4. dif

To Cabinet Makers, Joiners, &c.

Cavanagh & Hearn,

Pine-ſtreet, near the New-Market,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hope, by their unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. The Partnerſhip between them and Joſeph B. Barry, has been diſſolved by mutual conſent. Cavanagh and Hearn have juſt received a quantity of St. Domingo and Honduras Mahogony, which they intend to ſell on very reaſonable termss for caſh. Orders from the country moſt punctually executed. Vineers of all kinds cut as uſual.

Jan. 15. 2aw4w

Muſical Inſtrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-ſtreet.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for ſale, a few of his new invented, and much admired ſide board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent ſwell, ſonopahant and French harp ſtop, which for ſenſibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, ſimplicity and durability of conſtruction, the ſuperiority of which, he flatters himſelf, a ſingle trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inſpection, of the very beſt ſeaſoned materials, he can ſell on reaſonable terms for CASH. Inſtruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Peter Gill, late of the Diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the Subſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts duly atteſted to.

JOHN MURPHY,
PETER SCRAVENDYKE,
THOMAS FARRELL, } Executors.

Philad. Jan. 16. 1798. *2aw4w

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,

REPORT of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, made in purſuance of a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, authorizing the ſaid Committee to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and inſtructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to diſcover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the ſaid William Blount "ſtands impeached, and who are the parties and "aſſociates therein."

Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

December 20. §

Priſon Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Priſon of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all ſizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, ſaddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread
Alſo—Sawed Marble, fuitable for currier's tables, tomb and head ſtones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, ſlabs, facia, window heads, ſills, &c.
All which may be had on reaſonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at ſaid Priſon at a moderate price.

Orders from a diſtance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the priſon, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL preſents his moſt reſpectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his moſt grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragement he has expetienced for theſe twenty-five years paſt, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his ſchool is now open, at his

Elegant Ball Room,

in South Fourth-Street, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.

Dec. 8. 22awtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mſtf

☞ The ſituation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

City Commiſſioner's Office,

January, 12th, 1797.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid Commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.

Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet; to be under the ſuperintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to be under the ſuperindance of William Moulder.

3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfim

The Subſcriber,

Informs thoſe to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inſpection ſince December 1796 are balanced to the 31ſt ult. and will during the preſent month remain open at his Counting-houſe in Cheſnut Street for their further inveſtigation and ſcrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1ſt 1798.

Juſt received a Freſh Supply.

Engliſh Grammar,

The ſecond edition, with improvements,

ADAPTED to the different claſſes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and obſervations for aſſiſting the more advanced ſtudents to write with perſpicuity and accuracy,

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully anſwers the profeſſions in the Title. The appendix contains ſome of the beſt rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have ſeen."

Monthly Review, July 1796.

"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciouſly ſelected; its arrangement is diſtinct and well adapted to the purpoſe of inſtruction and its expreſſion is ſimple, perſpicuous and accurate, &c."

See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796.

Engliſh Exerciſes,

Adapted to the Grammar lately publiſhed by Lindley Murray, conſiſting of exemplification of the parts of ſpeech, inſtances of falſe orthography, violations of the rules of ſyntax, defects in punctuation, and violations of the rules reſpecting perſpicuity and accuracy, deſigned for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the uſe of ſchools.

"We have been much pleaſed with the peruſal of theſe Exerciſes. They occupy with diſtinguiſhed excellence a moſt important place in the ſcience of the Engliſh language; and as ſuch, we cordially recommend them to the Teachers of Schools, as well as to all thoſe who are deſirous of attaining correctneſs and preciſion in their native tongue."

Monthly Review, July 1797.

The above Books are for ſale at JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANKS book ſtore, No. 87, Market ſtreet.

January 11. 3taw2w.

60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 21 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 ft 7 or 8 inches high, middling well proportioned; he has a very coarſe voice, his fore teeth ſtand very far apart; there were one or two with him cannot rightly deſcribe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three ſuits; he had on when he went away, a pair of kerſey trowſers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good ſhirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerſeys. Whoſoever takes up ſaid negro and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE

Living in Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland.

January 2. *6t2aw

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

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